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The kidnapping naturally caused a great sensation. It brought both Dr. Sun and Dr. Cantlie into the limelight. But for it, it is improbable that the name of Dr. Sun would ever have been known in Europe or America. And as a consequence of it, Dr. Cantlie came to be regarded as an authority on things Chinese, and was frequently interviewed, and asked for his opinions on Chinese problems, by representatives of the London newspapers, twenty years and more afterwards, though he had never been in Hongkong since 1896, and had never at any time lived in China.

Dr. Sun remained in Europe for two years after his release from the Legation, "to study the political and social conditions of the various countries." And it was during this period that he outlined his "Three Principles.'' There were few if any Chinese students in Europe at that time, so that his revolutionary activities were suspended.

The year 1898 found him back in Japan. On this visit he appears to have enlisted the sympathy of certain Japanese politicians. He met Count Okuma, Minister for Foreign Affairs, as well as several Opposition leaders, and claims to have received from them promises of moral support.

The number of Chinese students in Japan had by this time risen to over 10,000, and it was among them," now, that Dr. Sun endeavoured to

enlist supporters. Emissaries were sent to China to get into liaison with the anti-dynastic secret societies,

During the Boxer upheaval in 1900 the time seemed opportune for another attempt to seize Canton,

Dr. Sun himself proceeded to Hongkong to organize